

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 94.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2644.

## LOCAL ROSTER OF PLAGUE CASES.

**Seven Only In the  
Space of Ten  
Months.**

**President Pinkham to  
Hawaiian Medical  
Society.**

The following address was made last evening by President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health and was read before the Hawaiian Medical Association at their banquet last evening. It is published at his request:

Gentlemen: In responding to the invitation of your toastmaster, it is a proper occasion to touch upon such items of the work of the Board of Health as may be of marked public interest, and to deal with the subjects in unmistakable language.

The President of the Board of Health speaks this evening solely on his individual responsibility. His statements are not to be construed as the authorized views of the other members of the Board or Territorial officials.

It has become advisable in the interest of the peace of mind of timid and apprehensive inhabitants to speak plainly concerning the disease, "PLAQUE."

In combating public disquietude we must state the exact facts and persuade our people to reflect and let sound, common sense control their feelings.

The terrors of plague are largely the result of sensational writing in the public press, and records pertaining to such periods as were not controlled by modern scientific knowledge and practice.

Upon investigation it will be found but few people of the Caucasian race have succumbed to the disease where the individuals have observed modern sanitary rules.

Plague is essentially a disease of filth, vermin, and unsanitary surroundings and methods of life.

There seems to be a terror as to the presumed sudden death by plague. The course of that disease covers about the same period as pneumonia of a severe type, and is no more suddenly fatal than other diseases that cause no apprehension or particular comment.

The exact situation in Honolulu as to plague during the past ten months has been as follows:

There have been seven cases only. Of the six, two recovered while in care of the Board of Health at the Quarantine Hospital. The cases were reported at an early stage of the disease. One was that of a young Hawaiian woman, and the other that of a little Portuguese girl. There were five deaths. One was that of a Japanese, who expired before the employees of the Board could reach him after receiving notification. One was that of a lad who a disease had progressed toward the last stages before we were notified. We are inclined to believe his custom of going about barefooted may have been the means of his exposure.

The next case was that of a little Chinese boy whose environment was such that disease was courted in nearly every way filth and unsanitary conditions can invite contagion to invade the human body.

The next death was that of a lonely German. He also lived under conditions that invited disease and death in any form that might first attack him. He lived and slept in a close, damp room, that from one year's end to the other failed to receive one single ray of sunlight. We could not conceive of conditions more favorable to disease and contagion.

The recent death of a young lady would seem to be one of those extremely infrequent sporadic cases that are unaccountable, and which may be classed with the tragic in all forms of sudden death.

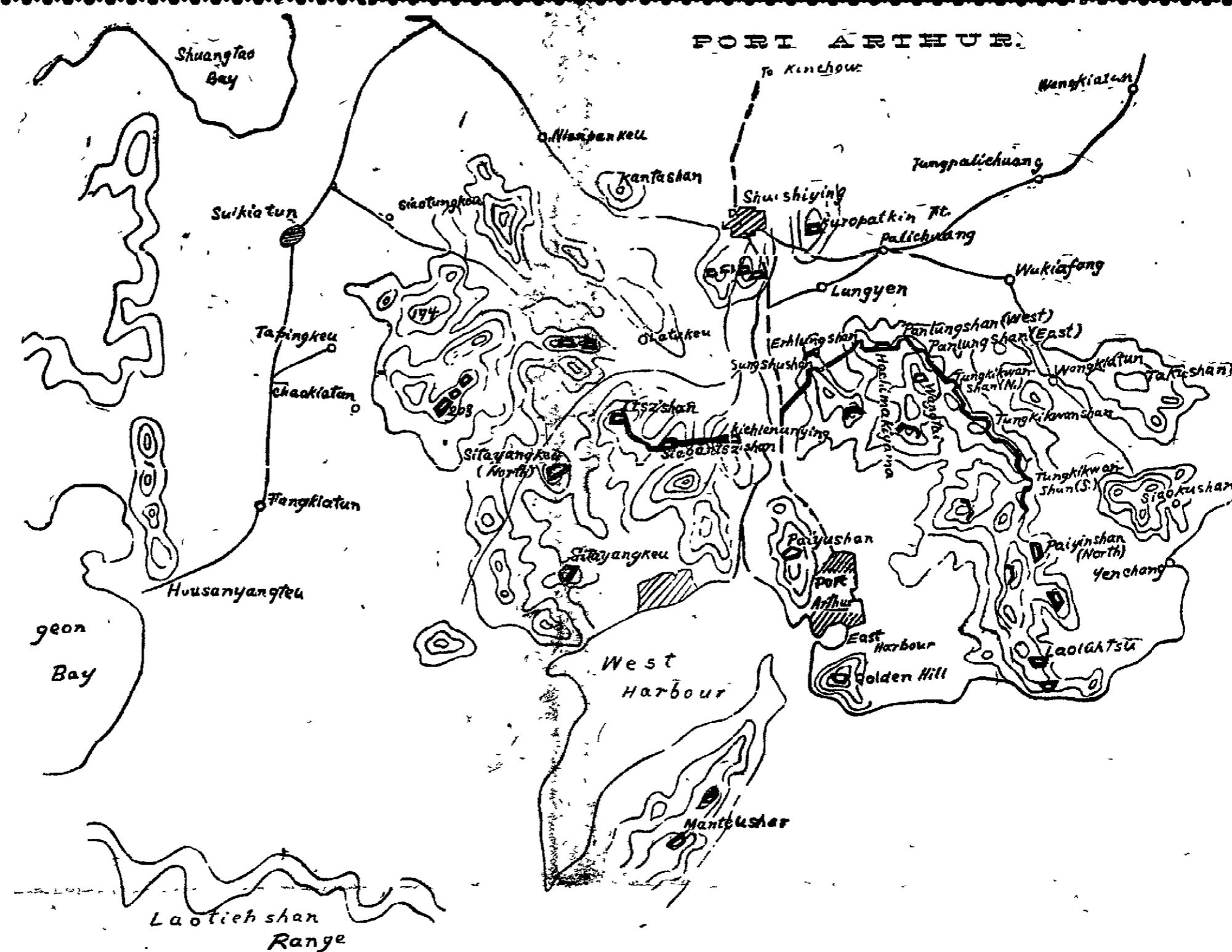
These facts must lend any reasonable mind and well-controlled judgment to reach the conclusion that there is less to fear from the disease plague than almost any other disease of a malignant character.

The Board of Health is without cessation fighting filth and unsanitary conditions and destroying the vehicles of carrying disease.

The Board is not depending entirely on the means provided by the Legislature but its President has sought and is receiving private aid to an ex-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR AND MUKDEN



THE ABOVE IS A ROUGH FIELD MAP OF PORT ARTHUR AND ITS DEFENCES. THE FORT AT SHUISHIYING, THE COUNTERSCARP OF WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS THE OTHER DAY, APPEARS AT THE TOP OF THE MAP, COMMANDING THE ROAD TO KIN CHOW AND FACED BY EUROPATKIN FORT AND FOUR HEAVY BATTERIES.

## WILL THE PACIFIC MAIL ABSORB THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY?

In view of the recent upward tendency of the Pacific Mail Steamship stock on the New York stock exchange, the rumor, which has been heard often in the past two years, that the Pacific Mail Company is aiming to absorb the Oceanic Company, is again cropping up.

The Pacific mail in its latest full page advertisements in magazines, notably in the last Saturday Evening Post, states that it has a direct connection with Australia after mentioning Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines. As the Pacific Mail at present has no connection whatever with Australia, the new method of advertising has attracted attention to the scheme for absorbing the Oceanic Company, which operates the steamships Sierra, Sonoma, and Ventura between San Francisco and Australia, with Honolulu as a port of call, as well the steamship Alameda between San Francisco and Honolulu and the steamship Mariposa between San Francisco and Tahiti.

ODELL AT THE HEAD

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Times says, Governor Odell is sincere in his announcement that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator. When his term as Governor expires he will enter upon a business career. The presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been offered to him, and it is said he has agreed to take it. The political effect of this will undoubtedly be to add a new and powerful factor to the fight over ship subsidy, which will surely begin in the Fifty-ninth Congress, made Republican by a majority of about 100 and unfettered by considerations which have denied a chance to the subsidy scheme in the Fifty-eighth.

The situation will be that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which Harriman controls, and which is deeply interested in ship subsidies will have at its head one of the most powerful political leaders in the United States and a man whose ability and forcefulness have never been questioned. He will be a notable addition to the sub-

sidy combine, which is left in need of such a man by Senator Hanna's death.

EXCITEMENT ON CHANGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Thomas W. Lawson today gave out this advertisement for tomorrow morning's papers:

"Notice to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—The capital stock of this company outstanding is 200,000 shares; 100,000 shares are owned by the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific railroads. They cost them \$100 per share. The present market price of the stock is \$42. As the largest stockholders next to the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific I will pay \$70 per share for substantially \$30,000 shares or over all the outstanding minority stock, provided I can purchase same on or before Monday, November 21, 1904. Will you, to enable me to do so, sign the attached blank and send same to me by return mail?"

THOMAS W. LAWSON.  
"Boston, Nov. 10, 1904."

The appended blank form is as follows:

"I herewith agree to deliver to Thomas W. Lawson in Boston on or before Monday, November 21, 1904, — shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Co. stock, upon payment by him to me of \$70 per share."

According to a friend who has the confidence of Lawson the bid for the stock is part of the general attack he has planned against the Rockefeller and Harriman interests. Said this man:

"It is generally understood that the

Southern and Union Pacific railroads

control the stock of the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company, one of the prop-

erty of Huntington. Lawson is a

minority stockholder and is in a posi-

tion to know that the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company has been making

large profits in the regular order of

business. The profits thereby accruing

have gone to the Union Pacific-South-

ern Pacific combination and the minor-

ity stockholders have been left out in

the cold."

"Lawson is convinced that it is time

something should be done to protect

the interests of the minority. He is

convinced that the Union Pacific-

Southern Pacific combine does not own

more than a small percentage of the

stock and has been going before the

public under false colors."

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

pany, on the basis of its business,

ought to pay at least a 4 per cent divi-

dend and in order to test this point

and get a standing in court Lawson is

making a bid for the stock at \$70. If

it turns out that Lawson is correct in

his opinion he will get control of the

Pacific Mail which promises to be a

great factor in the building up of trade

in the Orient."

## A YOUNG WOMAN REBUKED HOBSON

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), November 10.—While Captain Richard P. Hobson of Merrimac fame spoke at Columbia City in the closing days of the cam-

paign he was very severe in his criti-

cisms of President Roosevelt. When he

had finished, a young woman forced her

way through the crowd, locked Hobson

in the eye and declared that she did

not believe one word he had said about

the President and that he ought not to

make such assertions knowing them to be

untrue. She proved to be Miss Ida

Galbreath, a teacher in the public schools

of Columbia City. Today she received

the following from the President:

"WASHINGTON (D. C.) Novem-

ber 7.—My Dear Miss Galbreath. Will

you kindly allow me at a token of my

appreciation, to inclose my photograph?

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## SPANISH BARK GOES DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Spanish bark Tafalla has foundered and the crew of fifteen are lost.

The Spanish bark Tafalla, Captain Roig was a vessel of 995 tons register. She sailed from Brunswick, Maine, October 28 bound for Valencia, Spain.

## Russians Evacuate Daling When Attacked By a Thousand Japanese Troops.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—The Japanese attacks on the northern forts at Port Arthur continue.

### DEMORALIZED RUSSIANS.

MUKDEN, Nov. 22.—Before the advance of but 1000 Japanese the Russians evacuated Daling. The Japanese are advancing on Sintsintin.

### CAPTURED GERMAN STEAMER.

TOKIO, Nov. 21.—The Japanese have captured the German steamer Batelan while attempting to run the blockade at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Nov. 20.—In the general assault now being made upon Port Arthur, the Japanese have occupied the counterscarp of the important fort of Sungashuan.

### NORTHERN ARMY WAITING.

MUKDEN, Nov. 20.—It is not believed that the Japanese will begin serious operations here before the result of the attack on Port Arthur is known.

### TO SETTLE THE TRAWLER AFFAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Anglo-Russian North Sea convention, to report upon the Baltic fleet's attack on British trawlers, will be signed on Nov. 25.

MUKDEN, Nov. 21.—There is rumored Japanese activity on both Russian flanks. A general engagement, however, is not imminent.

### BESIEGING BY SCHEDULE.

TOKIO, Nov. 21.—Operations at Port Arthur are proceeding as pre-arranged. An arsenal has been blown up.

## THIRTY THOUSAND DESTITUTE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A hurricane has devastated the Talsutse islands, leaving 30,000 people destitute.

## ARGENTINE STRIKES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22.—The strikes have been resumed. Cabs and telephones are suspended and street cars crippled.

# MEDICOS IN SESSION

Would Segregate Wom-  
en to Mitigate  
Evil.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The annual meeting of the Territorial Medical Society was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Honolulu Symphony Society's clubhouse, "Haileleia Lawn," where the report of the President was read, various other business reports presented, committees appointed, and a new society formed. The latter is the Oahu Medical Society, a sort of wheel within a wheel, and subservient to the Territorial Society. The latter society should meet but once a year. The local society will enable the members to come together once a month or oftener if necessary.

Dr. Wm L. Moore, the retiring president, presided, with Dr. McDonald as secretary.

Dr Emerson was admitted as an active member in recognition of his long service in the Islands.

A letter from Surgeon General Wyman, of Washington, was read, stating that he would accept the Medical Society's invitation to visit Hawaii and have the time of his life, when his duties would permit.

The following committees were ap-

pointed:

Nominating Committee—Dr. Taylor,

Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Cooper

Auditing Committee—Dr. Wayson,

Dr. Hodgins, Dr. Waterhouse.

Legislative Committee—Dr. Cooper,

Dr. Mays, Dr. Day.

Resolutions Committee—Dr. Water-

house, Dr. Humphris, Dr. Walters, Dr.

Emerson

The question then arose as to the

formation of a sub-society, as a local

organization. The Territorial Society

at this juncture adjourned until 8 p.

m. to give the members an opportunity

to organize the local society.

Dr. Taylor was appointed temporary

chairman, and Dr. Hodgins, temporary

secretary.

It was decided to call the new soci-

ety the Oahu Medical Society, to which

all practitioners are entitled to become

members. The new society was or-

ganized on the motion of Dr. Sinclair.

Present at the afternoon meeting

were Doctors Taylor, Sloggett, Cooper,

Hodgins, McDonald, Katsukl, Kobaya-

shi, Humphris, Herbert, Raymond,

Wayson, Sawyer, Rhodes, Pratt, Em-

erson, Rodgers, Judd, Moore, Sinclair,

Mays, Mitanura, de Faria, Hoffmann,

Walters, Waterhouse, Uchida, Rossi-

ter and Knudsen.

**PRESIDENT MOORE'S ADDRESS**

Dr. Moore, President of the Terri-

torial Medical Society, presented his

annual address as follows:

Fellow Members of the Hawaiian

Territorial Medical Society and Guests.

It gives me very great pleasure to wel-

come you to this, the first meeting of

a general character of the society. I

appreciate the honor conferred upon

me in making me your presiding offi-

cer. I wish to thank the members of

the various committees for the thor-

ough and faithful manner in which

they have performed their parts, with-

out which this event, which promises

so much, would have been impossible.

It is desirable that these annual

gatherings should continue, and grow

in influence and interest. It will be

so if all of our members are determin-

ed that such shall be the annual con-

dition. The promotion of good fellow-

ship, the reading of papers which show

the latest advance in all branches of

our science, comparing notes and

planning for the future well repre-

sents the stepping aside from our various

spheres of active work for as short

a time. In this connection it seems

proper to suggest that permanent

quarters for the society in Honolulu

with the nucleus of a library, with

reading rooms and rooms for discus-

sion are necessary that the society

should have a common point where

there may be the utmost freedom of

communication and of becoming ac-

quainted one with another.

We have a most attractive list of

papers submitted, which will doubtless

consider exhaustively the various sub-

jects presented, and I therefore con-

fine these remarks to mere suggestions

as to lines of work the society might

well adopt, leaving the elucidation for

others. This meeting with the reading

of these papers discussions thereupon

and the clinics cannot fail to be of

equal interest and great practical

value.

Hawaii situated in the midst of the

great North Pacific Ocean is not only

the crossroads of the Pacific but it

constitutes the extreme frontier of

western civilization and for this rea-

son great responsibilities devolve up-

on us scarcely equalled and not excelled

in any other locality. It is hardly

necessary to speak of the hard and

high nature of our profession embrac-

ing as it does medicine and surgery

with their subdivisions atroam and

criminology, public hygiene and all

that pertains to fostering and protect-

ing the public health.

In the distant spot separated by

thousands of miles of ocean and many

days in time from the great centers of

science and of supply we are called

upon practically at a moment's notice

to meet the threat of pestilence and

plague. The story of the past shows

what has been done. We have met

and put down an invasion of Asia's

cholera we are constantly menaced by

plague, and only the skill and ability

of our physicians presided by the civil

authorities, has kept these things in

check. We have very inadequate pro-

tection for vaccination and with the

completion of the Isthmian canal we

must be prepared to cope with yellow fever. All of theills which attend upon and are fostered by the ignorance, poverty and superstition of the Orient are constantly seeking entrance to our fair Isles. We owe it to ourselves, by the law of nature, that these threatened invasions shall be repelled. It devolves upon us to prevent this Territory from becoming a menace to the state in general. We must remember that we have at our backs the vast territory of the United States, Canada and the other countries of America. To accomplish this it is necessary that the doctor should take a constant, keen and important place in the affairs of the country.

I think it has been shown that the medical profession of these islands as a body cannot be excelled, either in skill or attainments, and you have only to work in accord to exercise an irresistible force in accomplishing measures. It is true that you have worked unceasingly in rain and shine, by daylight and in darkness and often there has been no reward except the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty and that you have accomplished for the community results it sometimes knows not of.

Science has demonstrated that tuberculosis is infectious and that it may be cured, that the dried sputum is the prime factor in its dissemination; that outdoor life, free air and sunlight are patent factors for cure. Yet even in our sunny clime we have not far to go to find veritable hotbeds for this disease.

We know that rats and vermin are the common carriers of the plague bacillus and that its existence in a community constitutes a terrible menace, yet witness the apparent apathy with which the efforts of the Board of Health are met, in its attempt to eradicate the evil of boundless hordes of rats.

We know that the mosquito is the "rapid transit" for malaria and yellow fever and that intelligent care and attention will go far to eliminate these diseases by destroying and rendering impossible the pests that distribute them, and yet it is hardly doubtful that within a stone's throw of our gathering place we could find abundant breeding places for the mosquito.

Venerable diseases are increasing in our midst, with consequent destruction to our young men and women, increasing sterility, shortened life and numberless attendant evils. We also know that segregation and kindred means will go far to militate against this evil.

We now have trachoma putting in its deadly work with a large and important portion of our population, and yet it has been seen fit to abolish the position of government physician, thereby taking away one of the most effectual means of ascertaining the presence of and checking the disease.

It lies with the physicians largely, to create and foster knowledge, information and sentiment that will educate the laymen and not only induce them to trust but to assist the physician, who is to show that he has knowledge and is worthy of trust, thereby these diseases and the dangers therefrom may be reduced to a minimum and these Islands become indeed a very Paradise of the Pacific.

Medical science and the rules of health in connection therewith are not alone sufficient. It is necessary in every community, but more especially situated as we are, that the strong arm of the law should constantly lend its assistance and we have much need of further remedial legislation. Now is the time to act. The Legislature of the Territory is about to meet for its biennial session and this society should bring such influence to bear, that adequate means may be provided, not only to meet but to cope with the emergencies which are continually before us.

With the conditions in the midst of which we live, it would seem that the present is an ill time for the abolition of the post of government physician. If they were necessary in the past days of comparative freedom from danger, when communication with the great Orient was almost non-existent; how much more so today with this communica-

tion frequent, rapid, and greatly to increase in the near future. At the present time Hawaii has the unavoidable distinction of being the only civilized commonwealth which makes practically no provision for its indigent sick. The historic saying is "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute," but it would seem at present as though in Hawaii it is "Nothing for defense but anything for revenue."

An important subject for legislation is suggested by present conditions concerning and controlling the right of a physician to practice. In England in Germany and others of the great states of the world, a physician is licensed because he has become learned in medicine and is ready to practice his art, after receiving the license he can practice throughout the entire country without regard to imaginary lines separating states. There are reciprocal relations between some countries so that a qualified physician or surgeon of one is authorized to practice in the other but in America so far as I know no matter how well prepared

he is to practice his profession. It is however but just that anyone who desires to practice the healing art in any country should first be asked to produce the certificates of qualifications which go to prove such fitness. All of this can best be regulated by statute.

Gentlemen of the association and others who gather here to listen to the papers and discussions thereon, we bid you a most cordial welcome.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to reading prepared papers on various medical subjects and a liberal discus-

# HIGH SHERIFF HENRY GIVES SUNDAY LAW CONSTRUCTION

Rest and Recreation for the Workers and Peace and Quiet for the Community Are What He Would Enforce.

Editor Advertiser: The public press and public gossip having given me credit for saying and intending to do so many things that I have not said and never have thought of doing, I think it fair to the public and to myself to make a definite statement of what I understand the Sunday law to mean and in what spirit it should be enforced.

In the first place I do not understand the Sunday law to have been enacted for the purpose of supporting any particular religion or religious sect or code of morals. The day when the tenets of any church can be enforced by civil laws in the United States has passed.

My understanding of the spirit and intent of the Sunday law is that it has two main objects in view, viz.:

First, to insure to the workers of the Territory a day of rest and recreation once in each week.

Second, to secure to the entire community, once each week, a day of peace and quiet.

The law does not require, and was not intended to require, absolute rest nor absolute quiet. It would be impossible of enforcement if it did.

In recognition of this fact the law specifies certain exceptions to the rule. It necessarily leaves a wide field for difference of opinion as to whether certain acts are works of "necessity" or not. Whether or not a given case is within or without the statute is frequently a matter of opinion and opinions will differ. Other people have as much right to their opinions as I have to mine. They may be right and I may be wrong, but as I am the executive officer of the law and responsible for the enforcement of the law, I am obliged to act upon my construction thereof until some higher authority, the court or the legislature overrules me.

The law is unable to enumerate, beforehand, exactly what is and what is not prohibited or permitted under the statute. Neither can I.

In the execution of the discretion which the laws compel me to exercise, I do not propose to draw any hard and fast line, nor to act arbitrarily nor unreasonably. Particular cases will each have to depend upon their own merits, and my first judgment is open to change if facts and conditions can be presented to me justifying it.

Concerning what is "necessary" labor, I recognize that the necessities of modern civilization include many things which were not required a generation ago, and as time

# ANOTHER BIG LIBEL SUIT

S. M. Ballou Sues  
S. Parker for  
**\$75,000.**

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt will, at 9:30 this morning, resume the hearing of the petition of Rebecca Kanahale for the removal of E. P. Kalama and the appointment of herself as guardian of two minor girls. This will be the third day of the hearing. The petitioner was on the witness stand Thursday afternoon and until the close of yesterday's session.

#### BALLOU SUES PARKER.

Sidney M. Ballou, of the former law firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has brought a libel suit against Samuel Parker for \$75,000 damages. The grounds are similar to those of the \$50,000 suit of W. A. Kinney against Parker, referring to his publication of a charge of unprofessional conduct against Kinney and Ballou in a pleading made by him in the Parker guardianship matter.

#### RAISES FEDERAL QUESTION.

A demurrer to the petition of John A. Cummins for the cancellation of a deed of trust he gave to Joseph O. Carter for the benefit and protection of his family and heirs has been entered by Frank E. Thompson for the minor defendants, viz., James Merseberg, May Merseberg, Jane Merseberg, Matilda Merseberg, Charles Merseberg, Abigail Merseberg, Ida Merseberg, William Merseberg, Helen Merseberg, Madeline Merseberg, John Adam Cummins, Thomas Cummins, Raplee Cummins, Mosley Cummins and Wood Cummins. It states grounds similar to those in the demurrer of Joseph O. Carter, trustee, previously reported in this paper, which include the point that the laws giving a circuit judge at chambers jurisdiction in equity and probate are unconstitutional.

The Territorial Supreme Court, in the Parker case, has found this point not well taken and any other determination of it, excepting an improbable reversal by that court of its own decision, must come from the Supreme Court of the United States. As the point is based on the construction of the Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, it becomes ultimately a Federal question.

#### RICE PLANTERS SUED.

A bill in equity for foreclosure of mortgage and appointment of receiver has been brought by the City Mill Co., Ltd., against Lan Tai and others doing business under the firm name of Wo Sing Wai. The claim is for \$307,139 on account of advances to defendants as rice planters, together with interest from October 10, 1904. The mortgage covers a rice plantation at Haaua, with various leases and the rice crop. It is prayed that a commissioner be appointed to sell the property for cash and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt.

#### H. A. P. CARTER ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of H. A. Carter, deceased, a document has been filed at chambers before Judge De Bolt but it is not known what it contains. The inventory of estate's property now in the hands of the trustees, with present assets given except on the stock:

Plag. values C. Brewer & Co.	\$128,200
5/10th, var. C. Brewer & Co.	5,000
sever. Okala Sugar Pl. Co. bonds,	5,000
fats 00	4,000
no. 90 Pioneer Mill Co. bonds, \$100	11,000
\$11,000 Hawn. Sugar Co. bonds,	11,000
\$100	1,000
14,000 Hauku Sugar Co. bonds,	14,000
\$100	1,000
15,000 Pala Plant. Co. bonds,	15,000
\$100	1,000

Notes—  
John Mott Smith Estate. .... 35,000

J. F. Humberg ..... 5,000

\$243,308

One-fifth of said amount, viz.,

1-5 of \$243,308, or \$48,651.60,

representing the interest of the late S. A. Carter, is to be taken out and divided among the heirs . . . . . \$48,651.60

Also, accrued interest and dividends as follows. On notes, dividends, stocks and bonds (excepting O. R. & L. Co. bonds whose coupons are not payable until Jan. 1, 1905) From September 1, 1904, to October 1, 1904, \$577.63, from October 1, 1904, to Nov. 17, 1904, \$2414.33 . . . . . 2,991.96

\$51,653.56

All of accrued interest and dividends in hands of trustees on acc. S. A. Carter, since Sept. 1, 1904, the date of the death of S. A. Carter, goes to the heirs.

“Trustees’ receipt from beneficiaries Received from trustees of this estate as follows:

25/6 shares C. Brewer & Co.

stock at \$100 . . . . . 25,600.00

12,000 O. R. & L. bonds at \$104. 12,480.00

tot. 1/10th Pioneer Mill Co. bonds at

4,000.00

are 1/10th Hawn. Sugar Co. bonds

clashed 100 . . . . . 2,000.00

of succ. Pala Plant. Co. bonds at

4,000.00

able m/rata from sale of \$1000

to resu. bonds to balance . . . . . 521.60

1/10th, accrued interest and divi-

dends as follows: On notes,

etc., excepting O. R. & L.

Co. bonds, etc. From Sept. 1,

1904, to Oct. 1, 1904, \$577.63;

from Oct. 1, 1904, to Nov. 17,

1904, \$2414.33 . . . . . 2,991.96

\$51,653.56

Wesley is at present on board the steamer Agate in the Oakland estuary, in company with James Towsie, also a native of the islands. The men were two of a party of eight who reached here as the crew of the missionary supply steamer Vine the American crew having deserted at Kusail. The native crew was obtained by the Rev. H. Melville Tenny district secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Congregational Church. He solemnly promised to the chief of the island that the crew would be brought back. Six of them were sent back last week, and these two will be returned on a German steamer to the Marshall Islands, and from there will remain their home in a small boat.

Wesley's ears have healed and only the stitches remain to show that the operation was performed. Wesley speaks no English, but by signs shows that he is high-ticked that his ears are now a la Americaine.

## A PRESS CORRESPONDENT SAW INSIDE OF PORT ARTHUR

NAGASAKI, Nov. 7.—Edward Emerson Jr., correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, is the latest war writer to have run the Japanese blockade, and enter besieged Port Arthur. Emerson has just returned and gives an interesting description of conditions in the beleaguered stronghold, which he left just previous to the recent general assault. He says:

“After having arrived, along with a companion, at the lighthouse on Liaoshan promontory, close to Port Arthur, the boat in which we had sailed from Miotaos Islands was picked up by a small Russian torpedo-boat attached to the battleship Peresvet and towed to that vessel, which lies two miles outside of the harbor. The Peresvet is as badly battered by Japanese shells as the Cesarevitch. Both ship and crew were in a filthy condition. From the Peresvet we were taken to Admiral Viren, who was on board the Bayan, outside of the Tiger's Tail. The Bayan also was badly damaged and dirty.

“Admiral Viren asked for news of the Baltic fleet and learning that it was then still at Revel expressed his despair.

“Altogether there are sixteen fighting ships in the harbor. None of these have been dismantled. The sailors are kept on board and only machine guns have been sent ashore. There is plenty of coal, but ammunition is scarce.

“In the distance ten miles off can be seen the smoke of Admiral Togo's blockaders. The Japanese fleet has been doing little bombardment of late.

“In the military prison behind Golden Hill there are thirty-three Japanese.

### VISITS STOESSEL'S HOUSE.

“From the flagship I was escorted to the harbor master, who was found in a bombproof cellar under the Admiralty building, equipped with telephone, telegraph and electric mine connections.

“We were then escorted to General Stoessel's house. All along the road to the general's house were seen the ravages of the incessant bombardment. The Japanese guns fire at ten-minute intervals. The Russians reply every half-hour. One battery of ten guns is placed a few rods from the general's house. Ninety per cent of the Japanese shells do no damage.

“Most of the killed are coolies, the weekly average being thirty.

“The city is remarkably tranquil and street traffic goes on smoothly. The shops are open all day. Two restaurants are running. Meals cost two rubles (\$1). There is no fresh meat except horseflesh. Ten horses are slaughtered daily. One hundred horses are all that remained when I left. There is plenty of canned stuff and large supplies of rice, wheat and bean cake. There is no lack of vodka. Single eggs cost thirty kopecks (15 cents).

“Since the Japanese captured the reservoir there is nothing to be had but cistern water. Typhoid is prevalent. Nobody, apparently, minds the bombardment. Children play in the streets. Coolies work under guard. Carriages and carts are driven about. I observed an officer teaching a woman to ride a bicycle while bombs passed overhead.

### OLD WARRIOR ASTOUNDED.

“The General learned from me for the first time of Kuropatkin's defeats. He was not inclined to credit the story until convinced by some Chefoo newspapers that I showed him. It perfectly astounded him to know that Kuropatkin was at Mukden. He believed him to be advancing southward. ‘He said in Russian: ‘There is no help, then, but to die or go to Matsuyama prison.’”

“He asked that Kuropatkin's reverses be concealed from the garrison, which still believes that Kuropatkin is attacking General Nogi's rear.

“Stoessel praises the bravery and kindness of the Japanese, who take great care of the Russian wounded. He feels proud of fighting such foes.

“At luncheon I was presented to Mme. Stoessel and her daughter. Seven persons sat down to luncheon, which was a frugal meal in the Russian style, with vodka, wine and tea. I praised the beefsteak. Stoessel laughed. It was horseflesh. Mme. Stoessel laughed. She professes to like horseflesh.

“After luncheon a bomb burst outside, the whole house was shaken and the upper windows shattered. The conversation, however, continued without interruption. No one was killed. Mme. Stoessel quietly told her servant to mend the windows with paper.

“In the afternoon we visited the Army and Navy clubs. Everybody was very gay.”

## BIG ROUND OF VISITS

Dra. Wood, Cooper and Hoffman officiated.

### FINE QUARANTINE STATION.

At 11 o'clock the physicians gathered on the Oceanic docks, whence they were escorted aboard the Quarantine launch Oahu by Dr. F. C. Hobdy and Dr. Carl Ramos of the U. S. M. H. S. staff. The guests were landed at the long quarantine wharf, which being traversed brought them to the new administrative building of the island, where they were met by the staff of the hospital attendants, white, Hawaiian and Japanese, drawn up in platoon formation. The men were all in white uniforms and presented a natty appearance. Dr. L. E. Cofer, head of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Hawaii, met the guests on the lanai, attended by Drs. Sinclair and James of his staff. The visitors were divided into three parties and were escorted over the island.

The administrative building is a two-story frame structure, painted red as are all the buildings. The offices, technical rooms and all were arranged in excellent order. The next building visited was the fumigating establishment, where clothing is subjected to fumigation in heat furnaces of the most improved type. Then in turn were visited the meat quarters of the attendants.

A vast amount of filling has been done in the low places, and a system of streets pervades the island. All the buildings rest on concrete piers and lawns everywhere are sprouting up while thousands of young trees are growing as rapidly as salt-water would permit. The rank weeds which infest the island are being cleared away and in a short time a congressional appropriation of \$10,000 will be used for surrounding the island with a cement wall, giving the island the shape of an egg.

The territorial Medical Association devoted yesterday to enjoying the hospitality of the various “places above mentioned, the physicians spending nearly the whole day in the pursuit of wisdom.

Uncle Sam has placed in the harbor of Honolulu one of the most modern hospitals for the treatment of those who come to these shores from foreign lands. Medical men yesterday, after investigating the length and breadth of the island with its accommodations for at least two regiments of soldiers, their cheerful, well-furnished cottages and dormitories of a superior kind, fit domiciles for the most exacting first class passenger, said that Honolulu would in time have one of the finest Marine Quarantine stations of any port in the United States.

The Queen's Hospital is the medical society first attended a clinic at the Queen's Hospital at which

tubs—all are worthy of an institution maintained by the United States for the comfort and well-being of travelers who may have the misfortune to be detained in the interest of the public health.

The bacteriological laboratory is replete with every appliance necessary to extensive work in this direction. In connection with the bacteriological department is a pen for guinea pigs. Dr. Hobdy in explaining a recent importation of the pigs said: “The ship started from San Francisco with 12 guinea pigs; 16 died on the way and 23 arrived here safely.”

The hospital section, where contagious and non-contagious cases are treated, is an interesting group of buildings. Small, separate, air-tight cottages are provided for small-pox patients. Near-by is the orderly's domicile. The first class cabin passengers' hospital, one side devoted to the reception of males, and the opposite side to females, is handsomely equipped. The floors are polished, the buildings are made air-tight for disinfecting, and there is evidence on all sides that Uncle Sam has provided liberally. The surgical room would be a credit to the best hospitals.

The buildings for steerage and Asiatic steerage passengers are large and commodious. Then there are the buildings for military patients and those detained for one reason or another.

“Camp Roosevelt” is the name of a section provided with sandy streets, where wooden foundations erected over waterways have been built. Upon these can be erected tents for the accommodation of 1000 soldiers, each period accomodating six men.

The crematory, in which the human dead of Honolulu are incinerated, is a compact brick structure where remains are cremated thoroughly and in a short time. The place is scrupulously clean, and were a chapel provided in connection with the building, the whole would be an even greater argument in favor of cremation as against burial.

At 12 o'clock the physicians and other guests were invited to the dining room, where Dr. Cofer had set out an excellent repast. The room was handsomely decorated with American flags, garnished with the yellow flag of the quarantine service. The posts were wrapped with red, white and blue bunting representing the national colors, and yellow for the service. The table was prettily decorated with red hibiscus flowers and ferns. Chowder, sandwiches, liquid refreshments and cigars were served. At each guest's place was a souvenir card inscribed.

“The Territorial Medical Association of Hawaii—Greetings—U. S. Quarantine Station, November 20, 1904.” The card was adorned with crossed flags and a half-tone picture of the launch “Oahu.”

Dr. Moore, retiring president of the Association, proposed the health of Dr. Cofer, saying that his visit had been a revelation to him of most modern quarantine equipment, of which he had possessed really little knowledge. Dr. Cofer thanked the association for its toast and in turn expressed his gratitude in having the association present. He divided honors with Dr. Walter Hoffmann, and his associates of the service, for aiding in the entertainment of the visitors.

Dr. Hoffmann made a humorous address which convulsed his auditors. Dr. Armitage, as the one visitor from the outside islands, responded gracefully to a call for remarks.

Dr. McDonald stated that the whole plant was a gratifying revelation to him, although he had lived here for many years. He thought the whole system reflected great credit upon Dr. Cofer, under whose regime the new quarantine station had been built.

“I wish now to refer to Mr. W. O. Smith of Honolulu,” said Dr. Cofer, “and publicly express my thanks for the great work he has done for us in aiding this enterprise. I know, personally, just how much he has done for the quarantine service here. While he was in Washington he devoted much of his time to securing aid for the building of this plant. Mr. Smith, as a citizen, has done a great amount of work, and no one knows more than myself what a great help he was in getting an appropriation.”

Dr. Charles B. Cooper in responding to a call for remarks, said in part

“A few days ago I gave an informal lunch to my distinguished medical friend Dr. W. C. Wile of Danbury, Conn. Dr. Wile, who is a very ready speaker, excused himself for his fluency by saying that his father was a clergyman and he inherited his ‘gift of gab’ from him. Now my father was also a clergyman of the same denomination as Rev. Wile, the parishes being about eight miles apart, but not having inherited my father's eloquence I presume I must resemble my mother. Two legislatures ago, when the members of the Board of Health were thrown out by the legislature and I was left alone as the only member of that body, it devolved upon me to choose my associates for a re-constructed Board of Health.”

“Within three weeks after accepting the presidency plague again broke out and to use a slang phrase ‘I was up against it’ hard. The legislature had deprived the Board of Health from an but the most meager appropriations for fighting this dread disease the Treasury of the Territory was bankrupt, and I knew that something must be done to keep our port open or we surely were wrecked. Feeling my deep responsibility in this grave matter I consulted our friend Dr. Cofer and his wife, Counselor and assistance in many ways, which has continued even to the present time we were enabled to meet and have met the emergency as it has arisen.”

“I want to endorse Dr. Hobdy's remarks on the value of affiliation with the National Medical Society. I had the honor to be vice delegate at the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City and at which place I had a resolution passed in the House of Delegates of which I was a member, asking Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for hospitals,

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY : NOVEMBER 22

## ASIATICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

One of several reasons why Asiatics should have a fair chance in the schools is that most of the Chinese and Japanese youngsters were born here and will grow up into American citizens. This is their home and it is to be expected that those who reach the age of self-support will stay here, whatever their parents may do. To them China and Japan will be no more than the ancestral England or Germany or Sweden is to some of us; and in Hawaii their affections will be so centered as to make it certain that a large Asiatic population is here to stay.

That being true, the need of Americanizing them is plain. Of their legal right to an education here we say nothing; apart from that, white Americans should, for the welfare of the Territory, insist that the education be neither minimized nor withheld, for if any class in our future citizenship needs deep grounding in Western ideas and especially in American ideas, it is that which has behind it centuries of Asiatic superstition and servitude.

Hawaii, like the Southern States of America, will always have its color problem. While the few remaining Hawaiians are fast growing white and will one day be indistinguishable, perhaps, from Anglo Saxons of unbroken strain, the Asiatics will preserve their distinctive appearance. No amalgamation is likely to take place with them; but it is vastly important that color should be the only point of difference between them and their fellow citizens of Anglo Saxon descent. To teach them to read, write and think in English; to make them take pride in their citizenship and their freedom; to inculcate a love in their hearts for the Stars and Stripes, to bind them up with the concerns and devote them to the happiness of this American Territory—to do all these things for them is far-sighted statesmanship. The duty and the burden of the work falls on the schools. It cannot be avoided or shaken off; it should not be treated with indifference for too much is at stake.

Possibly the schools are over-crowded; if so, the evident duty of the Legislature is to build or provide for the rental of more buildings for school purposes and to employ more teachers. It is unthinkable that any portion of our coming citizenship should be excluded from the education which, at some future time, will be the safeguard of the Territory from their ignorance or alien spirit.

## EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

Exports from the United States to Russia, Japan, China, Hongkong, and Korea show a marked increase in 1904 as compared with earlier years. To each of the countries named the exports for the nine months ending with September are larger than those of the corresponding months of 1903, while in the case of China the figures, although showing a marked increase over 1903, still fall slightly below those of 1902 but when combined with the figures of exports to Hongkong give a total greater than that for the corresponding months of 1902 or 1903.

The total exports from the United States to Russia Japan China Hongkong, and Korea are shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics as \$64,482,25 in the nine months ending with September 1904, against \$44,807,365 in the corresponding months of 1903 and \$47,663,031 in the corresponding months of 1902.

Similar conditions prevail with reference to imports into the United States from the countries in question. From Russia, Japan, China, Hongkong, and Korea the imports for the nine months ending with September 1904, are in each case larger than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The total imports into the United States from the countries named amounted to \$65,389,022 in the nine months ending with September 1904 against \$60,775,925 in the corresponding months of 1903 and \$49,540,279 in the corresponding months of 1902.

In most of the principal articles composing the commerce between the United States and these countries there appears a material increase in the figures of 1904 as compared with earlier years. To Russia the principal articles of our export trade are agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, copper, naval stores and raw cotton and in most of these the figures of 1904 compare favorably with those of earlier years.

To Japan the principal exports are manufacture of iron and steel, mineral oil, flour, provisions, tobacco and raw cotton. In nearly all of these articles or classes of articles except cotton the figures for 1904 show an increase over 1903. In cotton the figures show a marked decline in exports to Japan, the total value of cotton exported to that country in the nine months ending with September 1904 being less than two million dollars against over three millions in the corresponding months in 1903.

This falling off in the exports of cotton to Japan is chiefly due to the extremely high price of American cotton during the past two years and to the fact that Japanese manufacturers map

of cotton goods have substituted in part the shorter stapled and consequently lower-priced cotton of India in their manufacturing.

In other articles the figures of 1904 show a gain over earlier years. The value of flour exported to Japan in the nine months ending with September, 1904, is \$2,810,203, against \$2,563,069 in the corresponding months of 1903 and \$19,625 in the corresponding months of 1902. Electrical machinery exported to Japan shows a marked increase in 1904, being \$75,855 during the nine months ending with September, against \$21,256 in the corresponding months of 1903 and \$18,108 in the corresponding months of 1902. Locomotives exported to Japan in the nine months ending with September, 1904, were 58 in number, against 18 in the corresponding period in 1903 and 12 in the corresponding period of 1902, the value for the nine months of 1904 being \$42,100, as compared with \$178,213 in the corresponding months of 1903 and \$111,152 in the corresponding months of 1902. Steel rails exported from the United States to Japan during the nine months ending with September, 1904, amounted to \$680,589, while the corresponding months of 1903 show no exports of steel rails to Japan, and for the corresponding months of 1902 a total of but \$2,195. Mineral oils exported to Japan in the nine months ending with September, 1904, amounted to 32,338,528 gallons, against 27,384,251 gallons in the corresponding months of 1903 and 12,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1902. The St. Louis World's Fair lost \$1,000,000 because of Sunday closing and weekday workers lost a chance to study it. By eliminating the Pike on Sunday, the Fair might have been kept open without moral harm to the masses and to their great intellectual benefit. Nothing worth gaining seems to have been achieved by the Sunday tabu at St Louis.

## TO SAVE THE APPLE.

California, through a discovery made in Spain by George Compere, State Horticultural Commissioner, has obtained an antidote to the codlin moth. This pest is the source of the false-heartedness of apples. It causes an annual loss of many million dollars by inflicting upon the farmers of the land bad apples in large percentage of the total crops. Nothing that has yet been tried has prevailed against the moth. Even spraying with insecticides has availed little.

Mr. Compere has brought home from Spain the eggs of a parasite that he believes will get away with the codlin moth. He saw in that country orchards with hundreds of apple trees in vigorous bearing. The codlin moth existed in these orchards, but the parasite was there too, and so vigorous and effective that, although it was proved that the codlin moth had been there for thirty years, the farmers were surprised to find that it actually existed in their orchards. This is taken to be satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the parasite.

As a large proportion of the apples imported to Honolulu prove in the eating to be black-hearted frauds, the news of Mr. Compere's discovery of an antidote to the pest has considerable local interest.

## DEFECTIVE CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Eugene Smith of New York is credited in The Outlook with having shown "the utter groundlessness of the assumption frequently repeated by pessimistic newspapers that crime is on the increase in the United States." The demonstration having been made "in an able and elaborate paper on this subject before the National Prison Congress at Quincy, Illinois." The fact on which Mr. Smith relies is that there are no statistics whatever available for the country as a whole upon which such an assumption can be based. He points out that the United States census confines itself to an enumeration of the prison population on a certain day once in ten years, then gives a list of various local circumstances that are always liable to affect police results diversely in different places. An enumeration of the prison population, to be of any value, must be made every day for a whole year. It must embrace not only those who are in prison, but those who are on probation and on parole. Even then there would be criminals at large left out of the count. The Outlook concludes its review of the matter with these observations:

"The fact that our statistics are worthless to prove that crime is increasing renders it equally impossible to prove by statistics that crime is decreasing. The determination of this fact, Mr. Smith declares, cannot be wholly mathematical, there are other sources of information and proof. The optimistic spirit of the National Prison Congress was shown by a general acceptance of Mr. Smith's conclusion that criminals constitute but a very small proportion of the population, and that our country is growing better and not worse."

Dr. Cofer yesterday gracefully acknowledged in presence of the Hawaiian Medical Association, valuable assistance rendered by W. O. Smith in Washington to the efforts that have proved successful for putting the Honolulu quarantine station in the first class. When it does happen it is pleasant to see unsual service for the public recognized where praise has not been sought.

Three thousand dollars taken in at a church fair in Honolulu and six hundred and odd at a rural charity fair are facts that seem to bespeak good times. A "hard times ball" is announced for this week but the probability is that the treasurer will have hard times packing away the shekels taken at the wicket.

George H. Williams the Hilo sub-agent of public lands lately appointed Sunday for transacting his official business at Laupahoehoe. Perhaps Laupahoehoe is not on the High Sheriff's office copy of the Territorial map.

The "All Red" Pacific cable has given the results that were expected of it in a money-making way. Canada's share of the deficit on the first year's operations amounted to hundred and twenty thousand dollars. A conference is shortly to be held in London to ascertain means by which the deficit can be overcome and to upset, if possible, the concessions of New South Wales to the Eastern Extension Cable Company, the direct competitor with the government-owned cable between Canada and Australia. The agreement with the New South Wales Government gave great advantages over the Pacific cable to its competitor. An energetic effort will be made to compel Australia to live up to her part of the bargain which preceded the laying of the Imperial line.

## THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

The mystery of the Pinkham Commission is increased by this interview in the Star:

The powers that be are so little disturbed over an attack on the administration made by T. J. Ryan of Olaa in the Advertiser that they will not trouble to reply to it. Ryan asks for information as to the "Pinkham Commission" which he says drove from Hilo to the Volcano House and made no inquiries or visits at any of the fine farms on the way. He wants to know what the commission is for and who pays its bills. The Advertiser seems to encourage the belief that the commission which was headed by L. E. Pinkham was merely engaged in demonstrating that Hawaii is no place for small farmers.

"There is nothing for me to say in reply to the attack," said Governor Carter this morning; "in due time the commission's report will be made and that will speak for itself."

Pinkham would not even say this much. He would not discuss the matter of the commission at all.

This commission is supposed to be dealing with a subject in which all the people of the group are deeply interested. It is headed by a public official and has expended large sums of money which the Legislature may be asked to reimburse. Yet it acts on the principle that its business is private and it resents questions from those who have the right to be heard on all administrative matters affecting the welfare of the Territory, now or hereafter.

If the object is to put a purely extra-legal plea before Congress and the President it will surely fail, because any such attempt will be met on the floor of Congress, by a complete exposure of the methods and intent of the Commission and the one-sidedness of its findings. Assuming that the object is to discourage the hope that Hawaii may yet have diversified industries, and enable the baronial system to extend itself over the remainder of the public domain, there is danger that Congress, when a full hearing has been had, will conclude to put our land administration under the control of the United States.

Open sessions, fair play and publicity are what should be demanded of every commission which meets to frame public policies. The County Act commission holds its important meetings in public. Is there any valid reason why a Land and Labor Commission should not do the same?

## WIRELESS VS. CABLE.

It is a pity considering the frequent breakdowns in the wireless system that the Mackay cable was not landed on Hawaii and brought from Island to Island to Kauai and continued from there to Guam and Manila. By this plan the Territory would have had a safe and certain local telegraph system and the cable company a fair island trade to begin with, carrying the certainty of annual growth.

Would it not be well for the commercial bodies to sound the Mackay company as to an inter-island cable, finding out what guarantee of business would be required to lay and operate it? Something might come of the matter, for the length of the actual cable needed would not exceed the width of the channel's the overland lines being ordinary telegraph wires strung on poles. Assuredly it would be a great relief to the public to have a certain means of electric inter-communication for the parishes, as it ordinarily works.

"Not much better than carrier doves."

Judge Parker found little sympathy in his defense from people who had thought well of him at the time of his nomination. The change of feeling was due to the defamatory attack he went to New York to make on President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou charging them with having used the power of the Department of Commerce and Labor to coerce capital into contributing large sums for the Republican campaign fund. Coming from the late Chief Justice of the Appeals Court of New York and the "same and safe candidate such a roarback petrified good citizens" at first and then turned them into enemies of the Parker cause. When the ex-Chief Justice was beaten by tremendous few tears were shed.

Germany finds colonization work in Africa expensive. A late Berlin dispatch says a supplementary budget of \$20,000,000 from the expenses of the army in German Southeast Africa, as a result of the insurrections will be presented to the Reichstag in December. Even this sum it is stated will embarrass the Imperial Finance Ministry which is striving to reduce the annual deficit and at the same time provide additional funds for various public works and for the army and navy.

It is not often that Honolulu has such a full week of convulsions and social reuriions as that just passed. The doctors who are with us in life and last have fittingly and creditably wound up the series.

## KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Nowhere in the world should the artistic instinct that is the best in all men spring into more robust life than under the sunny skies of this island land. The streets of Honolulu are replete with quaint types that would have delighted the soul of Rembrandt, the hills have the colors of Corot and Turner himself would have reveled in the gorgeousness of the Hawaiian seas and the Hawaiian sunsets.

That the appeal of nature and the quaint in man has not been made in vain was shown at the opening of the twenty-second semi-annual exhibition of the Kilohana Art League last night. There were, it is true, some paintings not of island subjects shown, and at least one exhibitor was not an island painter, but for the most part the landscapes were bits from our own beautiful country, and the types were emphatically island type. In treatment and coloring the local artists seemed to have caught the very breath of island life, with results highly creditable not more to their skill in handling than to their true artistic instinct.

The Kilohana Art League has shown, in this exhibition, that it is continuing to labor for the art education of the island people and for all, therefore, that is best in the people. Art is education and inspiration—and a people inspired is a people progressing toward its best development.

## WORK FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

The problem of what to do with our ex-Presidents is in the way of being solved by Mr. Roosevelt whom it is proposed, at the conclusion of his term, to induct into the presidency of Harvard. Such an office, dignified, honorable and executive, is one which an ex-Chief Magistrate of the nation could enter without stooping.

Of all our recent Presidents there are several who would have made admirable college chiefs. Had law and custom permitted, General Grant might have taken charge of the great martial university at West Point. Mr. Hayes would have adorned any college station. Gen. Garfield was a scholar and a ripe and good one, and had he lived, might have gone back to Williams as its head. Mr. Cleveland would find himself embarrassed among men of culture but after all, a university needs a business administration more than it does an essayist in the Greek.

As for Mr. Roosevelt, a skilled executive, a man of letters and an athlete, Harvard must even now be impatient for his coming.

## SORE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

The Star fears that our Japanese friends will get wrong ideas of the civilization of America from that paroxysmal play, The Spy. No doubt The Spy is an impossible tale of the Civil War or of any war, but when it comes to the Japanese war plays, now on the Honolulu stage, and the Japanese war-pictures, now in the store-windows of the Asiatic quarter, also serve their turn. Allowances will be made for the fustian of the American playwright by a people who have red and warm melodramas of their own.

The Oahu College will have a vacation this week from Wednesday afternoon until Monday morning. Thursday being Thanksgiving, there would be only one day of schooling after Wednesday, and President Griffiths thought it would do the children good to have a three days' rest.

Mrs. John D. Paris, wife of Senator Paris of Kona, Hawaii, is seriously ill, being threatened with appendicitis. A wireless message came to town last week requesting her sister, Mrs. Caroline J. Robinson, to secure a doctor and come to Kona immediately. Dr. Wood accordingly accompanied Mrs. Robinson to Kona. The friends of the family are anxiously awaiting the outcome of Mrs. Paris's illness.

## SPARKLING Heprol Split!

The most ideal LIVER, STOMACH and BOWEL REGULATOR and TONIC BEVERAGE.

Effervescent, Palatable and guaranteed harmless. It will immediately relieve and cure Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Headache from any cause, overindulgence in eating, drinking or smoking.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leiby of 225 S Main st. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. U. S. who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advised but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 225 S Main street, and will touch for the name."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

TRY IT  
Price 15 cts. See our window display.

Hollister Drug Co.  
AGENTS.  
FOOT STREET.

## LOCAL BREVIIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
Superintendent A. T. Atkinson is figuring on educational estimates for the 1905 appropriation bills.

T. Toeppelman, who was expected to die day before yesterday, continued to improve and will probably recover all right.

U. S. Marshal Hendry has served execution on Wing Saig Co., for the penalty of an infraction of the customs laws.

# JURY TO TRY S. MAHAULU

## Some Important Decisions Filed—Other Court Items.

The following jury was empaneled and sworn about 4:15 yesterday afternoon for the trial of Stephen Mahaulu on indictment for embezzlement of public money while he was chief clerk of the Land office: C. J. Ludwigsen, J. J. Dias, J. F. Soper, F. H. Armstrong, C. P. Dwyer, G. D. Mahone, H. A. Parmelee, F. J. Dutra, Jesus Andrade, C. F. Merrifield, H. P. Roth and E. J. Stone.

It took but an hour and three-quarters to obtain the jury. The prosecution had excused J. A. Lawewa and H. P. Kaohi, and the defense W. A. Fletcher, C. J. Fishel and E. Benner, besides which two or three jurors were excused for cause.

The trial will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser represents the Territory, and Frank E. Thompson the defendant.

### AN ACQUITTAL.

Aroki was tried and found not guilty of assault with a deadly weapon by the following jury before Judge Gear yesterday: W. L. Fletcher, J. H. Craig, H. P. Dwyer, E. J. Stone, H. P. Kaohi, C. J. Ludwigsen, E. Benner, Harry Carl, F. J. Dutra, J. A. Lawewa, F. H. Armstrong and C. F. Merrifield. M. F. Prosser for the Territory; F. E. Thompson for the defendant.

### BLERCE SHUT OUT.

By unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, Justice Hartwell being the author, the writ of error to the Third Circuit Court is dismissed in the case of William W. Blerce, Ltd., vs. M. W. McCheesey & Sons, Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., F. L. Dorch, receiver; First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd.; Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., L. M. Whitehouse, J. D. Paris, Hannah J. Paris, Eliza Roy, W. H. Shipman, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Johnson and Caroline J. Robinson.

The plaintiff in error, the Blerce corporation, was an intervenor in the suit, claiming certain steel rails, locomotives and other railroad property in the possession of the receiver, and assigned as error that the order of sale did not except the property so claimed. The law findings of the decision are as follows:

"A writ of error lies to an order of sale by a receiver and does not require that the purchaser be made a party."

Only questions of jurisdiction and matters subsequent to the order of sale are considered on an appeal from an order confirming a receiver's sale.

"There is no error in an order of sale failing to except property in receiver's hands claimed by the plaintiff in error in an intervenor's suit."

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and C. A. Galbraith for plaintiff in error; Cathcart & Milverton for defendants in error.

### MRS. KAAE GAINS POINT.

The Supreme Court, by the clerk, reversed the decree of Judge Robinson in the matter of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, and remands the case to him for further proceedings. It is held that a demurrer lies to petition for removal of executrix. Judge Robinson had ordered the demurrer of Mrs. Kaae, executrix, stricken from the files and the executrix removed on allegations of petition without further hearing, there being no answer. L. Andrews for petitioner; C. W. Ashford for executrix.

### NON-SUIT SUSTAINED.

Exceptions were overruled by the Supreme Court, Justice Hartwell writing the opinion, in the cases of Samuel Andrews vs. Wahineui and vs. Kaikeana. The decision sustains the First Circuit Court in ordering a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff's case showed that he had conveyed the land to a third person after the action was entered. Castie & Withington for plaintiff; no appearance for either defendant.

### PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

Judge Robinson rendered decision on the bill for foreclosure of trust deed brought by W. O. Smith, trustee, against the Pacific Heights Electric Railway Co., Ltd., August Dreier, Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., Ltd., Sister Albertina and Charles S. Deaky. The so-called adjunctive railway between the power house and Nuuanu street is found to be not included in the deed of trust. Both the cable connecting the original railway with the present Rapid Transit system and the steam condenser sold by C. S. Deaky to August Dreier are held subject to the trust deed lien.

The petitioner is held to be entitled to the judgment and decree of the court prayed for by him as to all that portion of the Pacific Heights electric railway included in the trust deed, being all of the property included in the bill of complaint except the equipment and right of way of the adjunctive line, but it is ordered that the cable and steam condenser in dispute be sold only in the event that the sum realized from the sale of the remaining property be insufficient to pay and discharge the claim of petitioner. The cable in

question was bought by the Rapid Transit Co.

### OBJECTION TO DEAD MAN.

A demurrer to the bill of revivor in equity of Samuel C. Allen vs. Thomas R. Lucas and Lydia C. Lucas has been filed. Its first ground is that the executors of the will of Samuel C. Allen, deceased, are necessary parties to the bill "inasmuch as it is therein stated that Samuel C. Allen is dead, but the said complainant and counsel who filed said bill hath not made them parties to said bill." Other grounds are that a decree is not prayed for in accordance with the prayer of the original bill; that the prayer for relief is ambiguous, uncertain and without request for equitable relief, and that the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit. Geo. A. Davis and E. M. Watson are attorneys for defendants.

### LOW'S AUTHORITY ATTACKED.

J. J. Dunne will move tomorrow before Judge Gear that the "motion of Elizabeth J. Knight that the authority of J. S. Low as pretended next friend of her minor daughter Annie T. K. Parker to conduct suit for removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of the estate of said minor be rescinded and that said suit be dismissed," be set for hearing and heard and determined forthwith.

### EVERY WINS OUT.

In the assumption suit of J. D. Avery vs. C. H. Pfleiffer, a decision has been rendered by Judge Robinson, finding judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100 on account of rent, together with 6 per cent interest from Sept. 1, 1902, attorney's fees and costs of court.

### COURT NOTES.

A. Lewis Jr., administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Frank Bond Auerbach, deceased, has filed his final account with a petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$89.48 and asks to be allowed \$45.40, leaving a balance of \$764.08.

The appeal of defendant in the suit of George A. Davis vs. William A. Hall, from judgment for plaintiff for \$161.09 in the Honolulu District Court, has been stricken from the calendar by Judge Robinson.

D. Naiohi petitions for letters of administration to himself on the estate of his deceased wife, Nahinu Naiohi, which is valued at \$1000.

Judge Dole discharged C. R. Hemenway as trustee in bankruptcy of M. G. Silva.

### BLERCE SHUT OUT.

By unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, Justice Hartwell being the author, the writ of error to the Third Circuit Court is dismissed in the case of William W. Blerce, Ltd., vs. M. W. McCheesey & Sons, Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., F. L. Dorch, receiver; First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd.; Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., L. M. Whitehouse, J. D. Paris, Hannah J. Paris, Eliza Roy, W. H. Shipman, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Johnson and Caroline J. Robinson.

The plaintiff in error, the Blerce corporation, was an intervenor in the suit, claiming certain steel rails, locomotives and other railroad property in the possession of the receiver, and assigned as error that the order of sale did not except the property so claimed. The law findings of the decision are as follows:

"A writ of error lies to an order of sale by a receiver and does not require that the purchaser be made a party."

Only questions of jurisdiction and matters subsequent to the order of sale are considered on an appeal from an order confirming a receiver's sale.

"There is no error in an order of sale failing to except property in receiver's hands claimed by the plaintiff in error in an intervenor's suit."

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and C. A. Galbraith for plaintiff in error; Cathcart & Milverton for defendants in error.

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# WATER DEVELOPMENT ON VALLEY ISLE.

## Carl Waldeyer's Paper On Tunneling for a Supply.

The following paper was read last evening at the meeting of the Honolulu Engineering Association, by Carl Waldeyer, the engineer in charge of some recent important work in connection with water development on Maui:

### WATER DEVELOPMENT.

This discussion will be confined solely to the subject of developing underground water by gravity tunnels.

### RUDIMENTS.

The theory of water development, as far as it is generally understood, is very simple; there must be a rain fall and an area of more or less extent formed of a porous material capable of absorbing water.

Underlying this porous formation there must be a stratum or floor impervious to water, to prevent the water from percolating to impossible depths.

### WAILUKU TUNNELS.

Probably the best example of this combination in its simplest form is shown in the conditions exposed in Iao Valley, by explorations conducted by the writer several years ago.

When the Iao river escaped from the narrow confines of the upper Iao Valley, it encountered on the slopes the softer volcanic tuff which later became the fat cane lands of the Wailuku Plantation. Here the river, owing to the softer material encountered, gravely out the lower Iao Valley. The river, with a much larger flow than at present, moving at intervals from one side of the valley to the other, deposited over the entire floor of the valley its own well worn boulders, sand and gravel. This river gravel deposit now covers the valley for an average depth of about thirty feet, the underlying formation being the same as the material eroded in forming the valley. (Note plate 1.)

In tunneling, the drifts were for a considerable distance entirely in the river gravel; finally the underlying tuff began to appear on the floor of the tunnel, and simultaneously with its appearance there was a large increase in the flow of water. The river gravel, being loose and porous, afforded a favorable percolating medium for all seepage water, while the underlying floor, being impervious to water, prevented its escape, so we have here a surface and an underground stream, one about twenty to thirty feet above the other, both constant and both flowing in the same direction.

Continuing the tunnel on a slight grade the floor deposit raised rapidly until the tunnel was entirely in the lower formation. At this point all development of water ceased and the face of the tunnel was dry. By simply increasing the grade of the tunnel, until the roof was in the gravel deposit and the floor in the lower deposit, favorable conditions again obtained. The two tunnels driven by the writer in Iao river gravel, the Wailuku Plantation tunnel 1000 feet and the H. C. & S. Co.'s tunnel 2000 feet produce a combined flow of about 2,500,000 gallons per 24 hours. The flow is constant and not affected by droughts.

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# FRESH FROM BATTLEFIELD

**Correspondents Here  
On the Liner  
Korea.**

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Fresh from the zone of the greatest battle of this generation, three war correspondents came ashore last night from the steamship Korea, glad to stretch their legs once again on American soil. For two of them it has been a strenuous life, one was with Oku's army and the other with Kuropatkin's forces, and both were witnesses of the battle of LiaoYang. The third has been invalidated since July with a wounded foot.

These three young men were James F J Archibald, representing Collier's Weekly; Robert Dunn, representing Owing, and W H Lewis, representing the New York Herald and the San Francisco Call. Archibald has been with Kuropatkin's army for the last eight months, or practically since the war began. Lewis was with Oku's corps, and Dunn was shot in the foot by the Chun Chuses, or Red Haired Bandits, in northern Korea, last July. The latter correspondent is compelled to walk with the aid of a cane, and wears a slipper on his foot, which was almost amputated.

#### MR DUNN'S WOUND.

Mr Dunn was in northern Korea in a small town. He was quartered in a hut. A Japanese officer came tearing into the compound next his quarters and talked excitedly to the Japanese soldiers. Dunn did not understand what was going on. But when he came outside, firing began. A bullet struck him in the left ankle. The wound did not seem great at that time, and he bound it up. He was able to leave and continued with the Japanese troops. Later the wound began to suppurate. It became so bad that Mr Dunn went to a hospital. Blood poisoning set in and the patient was sent to Yokohama where he remained for three months. He therefore saw little of the war.

#### LEWIS WITH OKU.

Correspondent W H Lewis of the New York Herald was with Oku's corps all through the LiaoYang campaign. For Oku he has the greatest admiration, stating that he is a fine soldier and has the confidence of his men. His personal knowledge of Oku went to indicate that the General was one of the best corps commanders of the Japanese army at the front.

As to Japanese strategy he felt that it was not so great as has been reported. The plans for the whole campaign were made out long before the war began and had been pigeonholed, only to be brought out when the forward movement began. These plans are carried out to the letter.

Under stress of circumstances when a plan went away, the Japanese were not able instantly to repair it and adapt it to new circumstances.

"The Japanese infantryman is the best soldier on earth," said Mr Lewis. "That is a statement which I believe I can make without exaggeration. The Japanese makes a better infantryman than any other class of soldier. The Japanese cavalry is a farce. The Japanese artillery is not so well managed as it should be although it has done terrible execution."

"I cannot express an opinion as to the outcome of the war. The battle of LiaoYang was almost fought to a standstill. The Russians were able to hold the Japanese at that point. It is gather more material of Polyneasia was a wonderful battle and the losses as a whole were enormous. I presume about 65,000 men were lost on both sides during the eight days' fighting."

Mr Lewis is on his way to the mainland enjoying a furlough. He saw the naval fight at Chemulpo.

**WITH KUROPATKIN'S ARMY**  
James F J Archibald who represented Collier's Weekly on the Russian side is an old campaigner. He was in Cuba, and wrote a book about the American campaign there went afterwards to the Boer country, and was also in the Greecian trouble. He was in China when the war broke out and at once went up to Newchwang. When the evacuation of Newchwang took place Mr Archibald went to Hatcheng and was at the battle of Tschakeno and thence followed the Russian retreat to LiaoYang where he witnessed the battle from the Russian side and characterized it as a negative victory for the Japanese.

From the very beginning the Russians minimized their losses and exaggerated the number of men they had in the field said Mr Archibald and from now on they will continue to do the same minimize their losses and exaggerate their numbers. At first when we began to go back and back it looked as if something was wrong and we blamed Kuropatkin. But when we found it was really a fact that they only had 40,000 men at the beginning and there the deepest Siberians we found he had been wronged. At the battle of LiaoYang though the Japanese had 75,000 more men than we had Kuropatkin almost won a victory. He would have done so but for the Fifth Corps breaking. He had to throw in two corps he was holding in reserve. This was near the Tenth. We had been fighting for about fifteen days and the whole army was in action eight days. But with his tired arms he was throwing his reserves in Kuropatkin beat back the Japanese.

The day after the two armies rested Kuropatkin paraded the regiment which had been the first to break and in front of it he dismissed the colonel and Lieutenant General from the army not from the regiment merely, but from the army. He told them they were dismissed for life and must not go back to

Russia, and the only way they could atone for their disgrace was with their blood. It was a terrible moment for the whole regiment.

"Kuropatkin had intended falling back on Mukden and then retreating further north. But the result of the battle wore out the Japanese and instead of falling back Kuropatkin remained and entrenched.

"An important thing is that the Russian cavalry is the best in the world. The Japanese have none worthy of the name, but the Russian cavalry up to the present has had no opportunity. There has been mud on all the passes from three to five feet deep. The corn fields with corn growing to fifteen feet in height were impossible for cavalry to penetrate. There is now fresh European cavalry with the Russian army and soon I believe they will be able to operate to advantage.

"At LiaoYang the artillery fight was the greatest the world had ever known. I never could conceive of anything like it.

"Russian bravery is real bravery. Japanese bravery is fanaticism. The Russian soldiers recognize the Japanese as fine soldiers and admire them. The stories of Russian cruelty are all a farce.

"It is a fine sight to see the Russians go into battle with their bands playing and choirs singing at the van. Every Russian is of a deeply religious nature, and the singing of the vespers at evening is one of the grandest things I have ever known.

"I believe that the Russians will fight until they whip the Japanese. They will continue to pour troops into Manchuria until they overwhelm them.

"They are going to send another army under Gripenburg to Vladivostok. They have laid four tracks across the ice on Lake Baikal and they have been massing troops on the Russian side of the Baikal for a long time. They have also been paralleling their tracks on the land. They will now rush troops into Manchuria. The Russians cannot starve in Manchuria—they are but a few among the 50,000,000 inhabitants there.

"An army that can stand such defeats as the Russians have had and preserve its morale, must be something great.

"The Russian soldier's equipment is too heavy. His boots are too large. An agitation is now on to supply leggings and American shoes, which would be an advantage.

"In Shanghai I met a woman who had just escaped from Port Arthur. I met her aboard the damaged Russian cruiser Askold where I was dining with the commanding officer and she said the garrison had plenty of food and as far as she knew plenty of ammunition. I have previously made the statement that the Japanese cannot take Port Arthur. I believe so now. Lieut McCully, U. S. N., who has just come out of Port Arthur, says he can't see how the Japs can take the place."

All three correspondents, on coming ashore last night, went to the Young Hotel, where some of them met friends on the Roof Garden, and enjoyed the latter part of the Planters' Association entertainment.

## JOHN BRISBEN WALKER COMING TO HONOLULU

John Brisben Walker, proprietor and editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the Woman's Twentieth Century Magazine, is contemplating a trip to Honolulu in the near future. Mr Walker is at present running a serial story in the Cosmopolitan entitled the "Modern Swiss Family Robinson," the scene being laid in the South Seas.

The committee had appointed E. G. Clarke as agriculturist. He had the advantage of extended experience under Dr Stubbs of the Louisiana station, as well as under Dr Maxwell and Messrs Elouin and Eckart of the Honolulu station. Mr Clarke was to establish sub-stations in the several island districts and periodically visit them for the purpose of cooperating with managers in experiments. Already, sub-stations had been started at Waiakea and Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, and the agriculturist had begun visiting the plantations in the Hilo district.

The extension of the station, with the erection of needed buildings, had been carried out. Within the past few months the director of the station had begun the issuing of printed bulletins on the subjects of his experiments. The director had been in communication with Dr Maxwell, as a result of which new seed canes were being imported from Queensland. A limited amount of seed cane was distributed among the plantations for trial, and there seemed little doubt that a number of the varieties would in the near future replace the Lahainal and Rose Bamboo canes in the Hilo district.

Mr Fairchild had that morning seen a mole cricket on the Fort street sidewalk, and Mr Adams said Honolulu swarmed with them and at Kahuku, in a flood last year, the children gathered 55,000 of the crickets.

In reply to a remark by Mr Eckart, that he had heard nitrate of soda applied in irrigation would get away with the cane borer, Mr Renton said he had tried that alleged remedy at Ewa without appreciably hurting the borer.

There was some difference of opinion as to the borer-resisting quality of short and long ratoons.

Mr Kotinsky spoke hopefully of two varieties of aphid-eating beetles from Australia.

Alexander Craw as the meeting was about to adjourn, stated that the pests in these islands had mostly come from outside. It was his function and duty, under the department of agriculture, to see that the introduction of pests henceforth was prevented.

Division of Entomology—R C L Perkins superintendent A Koebele and Alex Craw consulting entomologists, G W Kirkaldy F W Terry and Otto M Sweeney, assistant entomologists.

The quest of a plant pathologist and the expedition of Messrs Koebele and Perkins to Australia are mentioned in the general report.

Reports are appended from Director Eckart on the chemical and agricultural divisions and G W Kirkaldy, on the entomological division with a supplementary report from F W Terry.

product were forgotten in the good cheer.

The banquet closed with a literary and musical entertainment planned by Dr Humphris and George F Davies, and a skit by these two gentlemen toward the close was a most laughable feature Mr Davies appearing as a coy blushing young woman in a pink dress with blue ribbon gash. The gathering broke up long after midnight to the strains of Aloha Oe' and My Country Tis of These.

The banquet was served in the main dining hall. The space just before the elevator entrance was screened off by a huge American flag. Behind this was a reception hall filled with chairs and tables and garnished with potted palms and ferns. One palm tub also held a seven long stalks of sugar cane as if growing therefrom.

The banquet tables were in the form of a T, covers being laid for seventy-six guests.

Down the center of the long table ran a narrow barl of sand resting upon a bed of marble and protruding from the sand were hundreds of deep red carnations intermingling with maiden hair ferns. At intervals were huge

## VARIOUS CANE PESTS DISCUSSED BY PLANTERS

### An Elaborate Report of the Experiment Station Committee—The Mynah Bird on Trial For Its Life.

An exhaustive report of the Experiment Station Committee, making a pamphlet of sixty-six pages, presented by W M Giffard, chairman, occupied the attention of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at the forenoon session on Friday.

The report proper dealt with station matters in general. In the laboratories of the division of chemistry the work had increased very considerably during the past two years, necessitating not only an increase in the number of chemists employed, but also an augmentation of the salaries paid them.

The committee draws particular attention to the director's report in connection with the close conformity between manufacturers' guarantees and Experiment Station findings with regard to fertilizers.

Under the head of the agricultural division it is stated that there had been a difference of opinion among some managers of plantations relative to the value of results obtained from the field work at the station. A vote was taken by correspondence upon the utility of the station, which resulted in twenty-six out of forty-five voting in favor of continuing the station. Ten voted in favor of abolishing it, four were in favor of a Hilo branch, two expressed no opinion and three did not vote to the circular.

The committee made the following recommendations to the trustees of the Association. (1) That the field and other work be continued, and that a skilled agriculturist be employed to visit the plantations regularly, working in conjunction with the station and under instructions of its director. (2) That the Association establish a division of entomology at the station, with a staff of experienced entomologists and one plant pathologist. (3) That the Association purchase or lease for the joint use of the divisions of entomology and agriculture an additional area of land on which to erect offices, laboratories, insect rooms and propagating houses, also for extending the area now under cultivation.

The committee had appointed E G Clarke as agriculturist. He had the advantage of extended experience under Dr Stubbs of the Louisiana station, as well as under Dr Maxwell and Messrs Elouin and Eckart of the Honolulu station. Mr Clarke was to establish sub-stations in the several island districts and periodically visit them for the purpose of cooperating with managers in experiments. Already, sub-stations had been started at Waiakea and Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, and the agriculturist had begun visiting the plantations in the Hilo district.

Mr Fairchild wanted to hear of a remedy for the borer pest, for the remains of which the Kauai plantations were paying five cents an ounce.

Mr Renton told of the prevalence of the mole cricket at Ewa, fearing that it was a coming menace to the plantations.

Mr Terry suggested that the heat of the sun would kill the borer in cut cane that was exposed, but Mr Fairchild knew the larva to survive a cane-field fire and Mr Renton had seen live borers in cane that had laid out a month.

Mr Kotinsky, a Government entomologist, urged on the planters the importance of sending specimens of insects that might be supposed to be pests for examination. They might be mistaken as to whether a certain insect was beneficial or pestiferous, as one or either sort was often liable to be mistaken for the other. Sometimes a creature was of an entirely different species from that it was suspected to be. Specimens of birds of which there might be doubt as between useful and harmful characters ought also to be forwarded for examination of their crops.

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CLOSING SESSIONS

President Swanzey, in calling on the convention to reassemble at 1:30 p.m. said the report of the Committee on Forestry would then be received in open meeting, after which the Association would go into executive session for the remainder of the term.

This program was carried out in the afternoon. The report on Forestry appears elsewhere in this issue. As the custom has been for some years past, the planters considered the labor question in secret session.

When Paderewski arrives in Honolulu from Australia en route to San Francisco autograph fiends will not have an easy time with the famous man. Paderewski charges for his signature. The pianist is now in Australia but he writes to a friend here that "the percentage of autograph hunters is larger in the Antipodes than in any other part of the world." So, not long ago he determined to charge his Australian admirers half a crown, or sixpence apiece for his autograph and he says that he means to devote the proceeds to the Chopin memorial fund at Warsaw.

**PADEREWSKI TAKES  
FEE FOR AUTOGRAPH**

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association completed their labors in the city by assembling last night at a banquet given at the Alexander Young Hotel. The banquet was one of the largest yet undertaken by the Planters' Association and was a most pleasant climax to the technical deliberations of the past three days. At the banquet

there was a dinner barl of sand resting upon a bed of marble and protruding from the sand were hundreds of deep red carnations intermingling with maiden hair ferns. At intervals were huge

cut-glass bowls of deep red glass resting upon their own broad bases. The cross table was similarly decorated and at this sat the presiding officer of the feast, Mr Francis M. Swanzey, President of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The chandeliers were adorned with small Hawaiian and American flags.

At each guest's plate was a souvenir menu card, bearing also the musical and literary program which was rendered in the Roof Garden ball pavilion after the dinner. The handsome and unique souvenir cards were the handiwork of Mr H. D. Coopers. The outer cover was adorned with an illustration of gnomes making sugar in a rude machine and a vignette showing various sugar sweetmeats. The names of the guests adorned the back cover. The interior vignettes marking the program and menu were quaint illustrations of gnomes.

Toasts to the President of the United States, the Governor of Hawaii and the sugar industry of Hawaii were offered and quaffed in full bumper of champagne. The menu was as follows:

#### MENU.

Martini Cocktails Consommé in cup

Salted Almonds Ripe Olives

Celeri en Branché

Fillets of Mullet Sauce Tartars

Sherry Cucumbers

Parisienne Potatoes

Sweet Bread Braised à la Rothschild

Frogs' legs à la Paulette

Cheese Straws

Mumm Champagne Potato croquettes

Broiled Teal Duck

Waldorf Salad Toast Sticks

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream Assorted Cakes

#### Coffee

Following the banquet the planters retired to the ball pavilion for cigars and after dinner coffee, where they also enjoyed fine entertainment program arranged by Dr. Humphris and Mr. George F. Davies. The program was as follows:

Overture.....

#### Kaai Orchestra.

Song.....

#### Mr. I. S. Dillingham.

Recitation.....

#### Mr. Andrew Adams.

Part Songs.....

#### Messrs. Clifford Kimball, Robert Atkinson, I. S. Dillingham, Harold Dillingham and W. F. Dillingham.

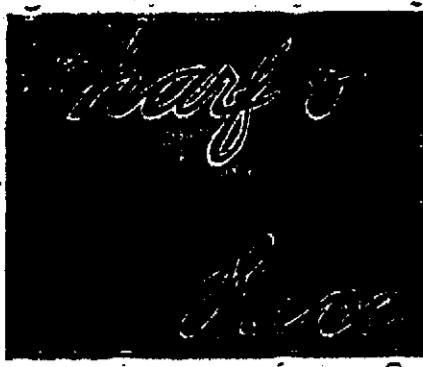
Banjo Solo.....

#### Mr. E. Kaai.

Song.....

#### Mr. George Davies.





## LOCAL ROSTER OF PLAGUE CASES.

ARRIVED,

Friday, November 18.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports, 6:30 a.m.

Stmr. Mail, Bennett, from Hamakua ports, 5:48 a.m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from the Orient, 8:50 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 20, 1904.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, a.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 3:49 a.m.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Vancouver, 2:30 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5 p.m.

Am. bk. George Curtis, Calhoun, 21 days from San Francisco, a.m.

Monday, Nov. 21.

S. S. Nevada, Green, from San Francisco, 8:30 a.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, 10:30 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kalulani, Bennett, for Lahaina and Molokai ports, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hawaii ports, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Nov. 20, from Kauai ports—A. S. Wilcox and wife, C. M. McLeod, T. Kusaki, Chung Sim, Ed. Fernandez, M. Lorenz, Chas. Eakin, A. Bucholtz, K. Watase, H. Sato, Leong Chung and 44 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Nov. 20, from Maui ports—Rev. H. Manase, Helen Noa and child, K. Noa, J. H. Howat, C. Mitchell, J. O. Wilder, Lau Yln, H. Ah See, Kong Sing Fat, Miss Emily Toomey, Capt. Naopala, J. Kahona, S. Koijima, C. Waldeyer, C. F. Herrick, E. K. Duvauelle, wife and child.

Per C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Nov. 20, from the Sound—Mrs. J. A. Paty, Miss L. B. Paty, J. Marks, W. A. Rowell, wife and 3 children, C. Muller, J. McDonald, J. A. Batchelor, Mrs. McCracken, Miss J. B. Park, H. B. Cameron, A. Wallace, S. Peterson, F. Sutherland, Mr. Embrie.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kalulani, Nov. 21, for Lahaina—P. Barker.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always found it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### Shipping Notes.

The Mikahala will receive freight for Kauai up to Wednesday. No freight will be received on Thanksgiving Day, although the steamer leaves that evening at six.

The Alameda and Manchuria are both due from San Francisco next Friday. The next mail to the Coast will be by the Gaelic, due here Saturday from Yokohama.

The Mikahala took 122 Japanese to Koloa for McBryde and the Noeau 144 Koreans to Makaweli and Kekaha last Saturday. They were a part of the laborers that arrived on the Korea last Friday.

The freight transport Dix should be here about the middle of the week. She was to have left San Francisco on the 15th for this port en route to Manila. She is carrying two and a half million feet of lumber, 1250 tons of oats and 650 tons of hay. She also takes sixty miles for Government use in the Philippines.



When the thermometer is low  
We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep

Ayer's  
Cherry Pectoral

on hand. A dose or two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.

In large and small bottles.  
A valid constitution. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

(Continued from page 2)

tent that redounds to the credit of those that furnish it.

By the grace of the Federal Government, in the person of Dr. L. E. Cofer, the Territory is in the possession of the Board of Health, ready at all times for instant service, the latest devices for destroying the germs of contagious disease.

The employees of the Board of Health are as keenly alive when a case of suspected plague or contagious disease is reported as the Fire Department at an alarm of fire, and the machinery of the Board is instantly in motion and the utmost precautions are taken.

Destruction of property is no indication of thoroughness or effectiveness in preserving and protecting public health, or eradicating the germs of disease.

Modern science and appliances have rendered such destruction unnecessary. At best the results of destruction are questionable. Disinfection and fumigation penetrate where fire will not.

The public has other guardians than the Board of Health. When a case of plague occurs each and every daily newspaper in Honolulu, certain Territorial officials, Federal authorities, and Consular officials are immediately notified, so our actions are under close inspection all the time.

The United States Marine Hospital Service watches us with keenest scrutiny and with unceasing vigilance. By common consent the press of Honolulu has agreed that it is injudicious to mention cases of plague in their columns and that there is no more occasion, in fact less, to notice it than to write up each case of a number of infectious diseases with which we are familiar. We are under great obligations to the newspapers for their attitude.

The recent reports and misapprehensions reaching us from all sides have led to the belief that this plain statement made before such a Medical Assembly is both proper and judicious, and will tend to reassure the public and demonstrate the folly of unfounded apprehension.

Having recently made a circuit of all the Islands I have been gratified beyond words to express, in finding the hospitals, both public and private, of such a high character in plant and equipment, and to note the liberality with which they are conducted. I doubt if any community can be found that parallels Hawaii in this respect.

One cloud has hung over us in recent months in the matter of Government physicians. Their place will soon be better understood and the right course will unquestionably be adopted.

The President of the Board of Health has already paid his compliments to the politicians by trying to keep them from the Settlement at Moalikai.

Politicians when elected become our lawmakers and in their hands rests much of the welfare of the community. The politician has a right to engage in political discussion and party enlightenment and should have our encouragement, but there is a fitness in all things.

We have a community of public charges, unfortunate, but with equal public rights as to the franchise.

Necessarily the experience of these charges becomes limited to their narrow environment, and their breadth of view of public policy contracted.

They are susceptible to the arts of the disturber. The temptation to the politician is to make such representations and promises as he thinks will win votes.

The result of the last campaign is an unrest in the Settlement which it will take months to calm down.

Should political visits continue to be made it is hoped all parties will mutually agree to confine themselves to party issues and omit practicing on the susceptibilities of the unfortunate.

Nowhere on the face of this earth is there an institution that so kindly cares for its people, as the Territory of Hawaii cares for its wards on Molokai.

The Board of Health has asked as the item of first importance from the United States Government "Aid in the scientific study and treatment of Leprosy, now beyond our means." The Governor has exerted his influence. All feel that, among the great medical discoveries, we may hope science will discover the means of curing that disease. Such movements require the support and persistence of a great Government. We have appealed to the most powerful influences at Washington, and it would appear our appeal is beginning to be heard.

I beg to read a letter received a few days since from Walter Wyman, M. D., Surgeon-General of the United States Treasury Department, Washington, November 5, 1904.

Mr. L. E. Pinkham, President Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii.

My Dear Sir: I have deferred answering your kind invitation to visit Hawaii, extended through you from the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii, and beg leave to state that I have the master which prompted the invitation very sincerely at heart and am endeavoring to arrange for some measure which may result in the management and cure of leprosy.

While it would be an advantage for me to visit the Islands, I have felt that the short time remaining before

the short session of Congress must be utilized in furthering this and other continuing the tunnel would soon be important measures. I expect certainly come prohibitive. Progress now, owing to pay the visit, and wish to express my appreciation of your kindness in extending the invitation.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General.

Gentlemen, I hope the Governor and Board of Health will be permitted to work out this problem on humanitarian and scientific lines, unmixed with politics.

The vital problem that affects the lepers is that of the eradication of the disease. No one can predict the outcome, but one thing is absolutely certain, that when the Government of the United States undertakes a work of this nature it will exhaust every resource to accomplish the desired result.

Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, the President of the Board of Health through untoward circumstances has been placed in the position where certain humanitarian work must be abandoned or he lean heavily on your generosity. You have made sacrifices and given time that few professions would concede. What the recipients of your care acknowledge in thankfulness I do not know.

To give you my simple thanks for your unvarying support is all that lies in my power, but within you each and everyone lies the reward of consciousness that your good deeds are added to that vast record of honor that stands as the power that holds human society together as a brotherhood.

## WATER DEVELOPMENT ON VALLEY ISLE

(Continued from page 5.)

certainly result if the underground flow was fully and properly developed. There is now flowing into the Polipoli cistern two streams of water, one from the surface spring and one from the tunnel. During the dry weather some months after the work at Polipoli was discontinued, the flow was measured and showed an increase of from 1000 to 1500 gallons over the minimum flow for dry weather.

The total cost of the actual labor expended on the Polipoli tunnel above described was less than \$75.00, showing that valuable results can sometimes be obtained in this work with very little expense. The writer's services were donated in this case "pro bono publico."

Tunnels in these soft formations, however, sometimes cost considerably to maintain as they are apt to cave during the rainy season.

Further development work at Polipoli properly conducted would certainly yield favorable returns, while tunneling work will just as surely damage the flow.

### KAUAULA TUNNEL.

This tunnel is located in the West Maui mountains about ten miles from Lahaina, and was projected to develop irrigating water for the Pioneer Plantation.

The Kauaula tunnel system consists of a main tunnel and several branches. The longest haul at this date is about 2000 feet with ramifications that bring the total tunneling up to over 3000 feet. The amount of water developed to date is 6,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, with indications that the most stable flows are still far ahead.

The tunnel is located in an extinct crater at the head of Kauaula stream, at an elevation of 2800 feet. The walls of this crater rise perpendicularly for nearly 3000 feet above the tunnel level. A great many difficulties had to be encountered at the outset of this work, the country being practically inaccessible when it came to the transportation of heavy machinery.

It required great courage and determination on the part of the principals to go to the considerable expense of even giving this project a preliminary test. The right man happened to be in the right place. In the person of the manager of the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited. All difficulties were smoothed over, every requisition to improve the plant was granted, until the Kauaula tunnel has today the most complete tunneling equipment on the Hawaiian Islands, and equal to anything in the most modern mining camps.

The air compressor that furnishes power for the rock drills is belt-driven by a 48-inch Pelton wheel, fed with stream water under 160 foot head.

At the mouth of the tunnel a 24-inch Pelton wheel direct-connected to a size No. 1 Roots blower, thoroughly ventilates the tunnel. The blower forces air into the tunnel for 1200 feet through a 10-inch pipe from where the different branches are supplied through 8-inch pipes.

### COMPARISON WITH GOLD MINING.

The rock drills are of the "Baby" type, 24-inch cylinder, which are very suitable for this work; one Japanese miner being able to set up and operate this drill, thus doing away with the assistant necessary on the larger size.

The transportation facilities consist of a portable track with the iron ties cut down to an 18-inch gauge, and mod-

ern automatic ore cars. It is so arranged that the tunnel water carries off the debris from the tunnel mouth, so there is not the difficulty of an extensive dump to contend with. Lately more power being needed than was given by the stream water, arrangements were completed to take up additional power from the tunnel water. A quantity of the tunnel water is conveyed to the power house through a sixteen-inch pipe under forty-foot head, where it is fed to the forty-eight-inch wheel.

The writer knows all the ups and downs of a miner's life; the depths of disappointment and the heights of success; knows what it is to dig month after month, and even year after year, through hard, barren rock, without the trace of a "color," and knows the dizzy enthusiasm when at last the lead is struck.

The writer knows what it is to dig month after month, in dry, barren rock, without a drip or sign of water. Knows what it is when the plantation managers begin to look at you, sour and disengaged; knows what it is when they begin to think that a water expert is a useless and expensive luxury; and knows what it is when at last the drill breaks through into water-rock and you have a million gallons of water bursting around you with a deafening and confusing roar. The

writer has had the enviable experience of "striking the lead" in the quest for both solid and liquid treasure.

Any one who has passed through the intensely interesting and exciting experience of several years' successful water mining, will be thoroughly weaned of the homesickness for the "pick and pan" that often comes to the "reformed" gold miner.

For obvious reasons the writer can not go more fully into the details of this work.

The operator would be stupid indeed, who could spend five years of his life in careful study of and exclusive application to this work, without being able to add valuable assets to his "stock in trade."

There are certain minute details governing the question in general and in particular applying to local conditions from which a system is evolved, that will lead the operator almost infallibly to success, or, at the worst, prevent costly and wasteful experimentalizing.

(Signed), CARL WALDEYER,  
Respectfully contributed to  
The Honolulu Engineering Association.

November 21, 1904.

### Hawaiian Trade Improves.

The demand for cargo carriers to the Hawaiian Islands has grown to such an extent in the past month that a number of vessels are being hauled out of Oakland creek, where they were compelled to lay idle until the opening of the sugar season. The bark R. P. Rithet is now loading general merchandise for Honolulu, and it is said that she is unable to take all the cargo offered. Welch & Co., her owners, intend to press all their fleet in service, and it is said that other shipowners are experiencing a similar rush of business. This improvement in shipping is attributed to the big Pacific Mail liners being loaded with all the cargo they can carry to the Orient.—Examiner, Nov. 12.

The "hard times" social and dance of Excelsior Lodge, L. O. O. F., will be given tomorrow evening.

### HACKFIELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM, 1904.

Hackfield & Company, Ltd., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. Lamar, Defendant, The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee.

### ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affidavits of L. N. Baldwin and D. H. Case, and it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar, has removed from, and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco, State of California; and it also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in as

suit exists between said H. Hackfield & Company, Ltd., as plaintiff, and said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto; and it further appearing that the stream has been intercepted and is being fed by subterranean water courses. (Plate 3.) For instance, the streams radiating from the West Maui mountains that have a strong constant minimum flow owe it to the stability of these underground supplies whose sources are unquestionably in a great many cases far remote. The valleys of gorges of these streams have exposed and intercepted many underground flows. By tunnelling the same result is reached. It would be impossible, by a tunnel system, to exploit as large an area as is exposed by stream erosion, but this is not necessary nor desirable. The geological conditions that govern the concentration and flow of these underground streams can, in a great many cases, be so accurately determined that the desirable points can be reached by a proper system of tunnels, without any unnecessary and wasteful ramifications. Where it is known that streams are being partly maintained from subterranean sources, it can be accepted that a still further gain can be made by tunnelling. The Kauaula tunnel has developed a far greater flow of water than is shown in any of the streams on the island of Maui.

### CONTINUITY OF FLOW.</h3